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Do . . . six months	5 00
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MY LAMBS.

They live there, the Elder Shepherd of the fold. Came over with the storm, and pale and cold, And bade for one of my sweet lambs to hold, I bade him go.

He claimed the pet. A little touching thing to my breast, Coming always, either in quiet or unrest; The thought of all my lambs I loved him best, And yet . . . yet . . .

I laid him down. In these white shrouded arms with bitter tears, For some voice told me that, in after years, He should know naught of passion, grief or fears, As I had known.

And yet again. The Elder Shepherd came. My heart grew faint; He claimed another lamb, with saddest plaints. Another? She who gentle as a saint, Never gave me pain.

And again. And again I turned away. The voice of angel, lowly as an angel's dream, Had come back with sunlight all aglow, Her smile to my eyes with heaven in their beam; And peace, be still.

How low I wept, And yet how sweet! And claimed by her bosom with a wild And violent love my hands, my pleasant hands, Her smile to my eyes with heaven in their beam; And slept.

How low I wept, And yet how sweet!

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 29, 1866.

MISCHIEVOUS MISSTATEMENTS.

The South having embarked in the late war, contended until it would have been madness to continue longer, with a gallantry and devotedness to principle unsurpassed in the history of the world; and the bones of her sons buried in every valley, and bleaching on every hill-side, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—her ruined cities, her wasted fields, and her dismantled homesteads, are sad evidences of the terrible odds against which she struggled, and the suffering she endured.

When her armies surrendered, and her people accepted and subscribed to the oath of amnesty, history does not furnish a parallel of such entire and loyal submission to authority, as has been witnessed in these Southern States. Every test of loyalty has been applied, and in every instance the result has proved the truthful earnestness with which her people have realized and accepted the situation.

Upon the surrender of her cause, the armies of the Confederacy disappeared as rapidly as if each warrior vanished where he stood.

Every successive demand, from the abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the war debt, to the giving the emancipated slaves privilege and civil rights heretofore unknown to our laws, and the most radical governmental changes, have been granted and submitted to with an unanimity that should carry conviction of the honest desire to re-establish the constitutional relations of the Southern States with the General Government.

The President appreciates these evidences of loyalty, and has given his official name as security for its truthfulness; and when Texas shall have so far progressed in the work of reconstruction, as will render her Provisional Government no longer necessary, he will complete his noble purpose, so far as the executive powers extend, by proclaiming the cessation in these States of martial law and the restoration of the *laboris corpus*.

But not so with the fanatical leaders of the dominant party North. Neither our past suffering or present loyalty can move them, nor the welfare of the Union, nor the dictates of humanity will be permitted to conflict with party success.

In this fierce contest between the President and the Radicals, in which every conservative man sympathizes with the Executive, and every government official should readily and joyfully render his aid, the sympathies and assistance of many officials in the South are given, some openly and many covertly, to the Radicals and in opposition to the noble aims of Mr. Johnson; and with the honest desire that they may attract the President's attention, we will refer to some which has come under our notice.

In a late number of the *New York Evening Post*, we find the following extract from a late letter of Mr. S. S. Ashby, Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief Association, written from this city.

In Sampson County six hundred "children," some of them two or three years of age, were bound out by the County Court, and then by armed and mounted police forces were torn from their homes and carried to a forced and unnecessary apprenticeship. Some of them were not only liable to the care of themselves, but were actually doing so.

Mr. Ashby no doubt did not desire willfully to disrepresent the action of the County Court of Sampson, but in a blind zeal for the negro, and a wish to assist the Radicals in their contest with the President, he has been led into a mistake, which his official position gives weight to at the North, and upon the authority of which, the paper in question, not only denounces the outrage, but calls upon the President to approve the Civil Rights Bill and warn Northern capitalists against investing in South, until there is a certainty that law will be respected and justice done.

A great many negro "children," were bound out by the County Court of Sampson, at its last term, but not one over twenty-one years of age, by the same Magistrates acting under the same law, but called upon the President to approve the Civil Rights Bill and warn Northern capitalists against investing in South, until there is a certainty that law will be respected and justice done.

Mr. Ashby knew these facts, he should have given them. If ignorant of them, he should have been careful in making official statements. As to the armed force tearing them from their homes, we are informed by gentlemen who were present, that it is a mistake, and we suppose must have been founded upon the story of a "reliable contraband."

We do not know Mr. Ashby personally, and we refer to this matter in no ill will towards him; but we cannot let such statements go to the world uncontradicted, and thereby give to our audience. There is no more intelligent and thrifty community in the South than inhabits Sampson County. They were largely interested in slave property, and have in other respects suffered a much as any community in the State by the result of the war; but there is no county, which has acquiesced more readily in that result and gone to work with greater industry and zeal to repair their losses, and to-day they sustain the President's policy of restoration with more sincerity than many at home or abroad who make louder professions.

A friend has handed us a letter bearing date "Wilmington, N. C., February 17," copied from a Wisconsin paper into the *Cincinnati Gazette*, abounding in more murders, outrages and "hairbreadth escapes" to the poor negro in this community than can be found in the last "yellow back" of Sylvanus Cobb, illustrated by scenes from private life, unsuited to these columns, but which may be very correct pictures from the circle in which the author associates, from which are drawn the following deductions, which, if the premises are granted, we would ourselves approve: 1st, the continuance of the Bureau; 2d, the disbandment of the militia of all the Southern States; and 3d, a larger force of military in these States.

But in sober earnestness, are such letters calculated to unite the sections? Are they giving aid to the President in his manly efforts against the Radicals? Do these men have better opportunities of judging than did Gen. Grant during his tour through the South, and upon which he based his report? or are they the biased and prejudiced statements of men, who never in the service themselves, cannot appreciate the chivalric and honorable character of the Southern people, which Gen. Grant and his armies learned and honored, upon an hundred battle fields, and in whose manly breasts the sufferings of our people, find a responsive echo.

STATE BONDS.

Hereafter, by act of the Legislature, the facsimile of the autograph of the Public Treasurer will be engraved on State bonds. This will enable the Treasurer to issue the bonds in a very short time after the blanks are received, while such is the perfection to which the art of the engraver has been brought, that the coupons can be so prepared that they cannot be counterfeited.

Extensive Conflagration—Great Loss of Property, &c., &c.

Yesterday morning, about a 10 o'clock, A. M., a fire was discovered in a stable on the lot of Mr. B. F. Mitchell, on Fourth Street. The fire, which at first was very small, spread rapidly, and soon enveloped in its fiery embrace several houses adjoining. It raged with intense fierceness, until every dwelling on the block was destroyed, with the exception of those of Messrs. B. F. Mitchell, Miles Costin and Jas. Mitchell. The first named gentleman's kitchen was completely destroyed, and had not the wind, (fortunately for him), changed its course, his dwelling house must have also been burnt. Great credit is due to the Firemen, for their exertions in saving this house.

The houses of Mrs. Langdon, Meares, Alfred Martin, W. H. Northrop, (occupied by him, but owned by A. Martin, Esq., John J. Conoley, W. S. Anderson, and S. R. Bunting, were totally consumed.

Owing to the force of the wind the neighboring houses stood in imminent peril, but, thanks to the exertions of the firemen and citizens, further progress of the conflagration was arrested.

An attempt was made during the fiercest stage of the fire, to blow up the house occupied by Mr. W. H. Northrop, but it did not have the intended effect, in fact, it was impossible to save these buildings.

We learn that the fire was caused from fumigating an out-house, or stable, on the premises of B. F. Mitchell, Esq., where a case of small-pox had been. It appears to us extremely foolish, in the month of March, to attempt anything like fumigation, especially in such a thickly-set portion of the city.

Our Mayor and the Marshal were on hand and could be found at the point where their services and direction were most needed. Their wise direction and great discretion tended in a measure to have things conducted in a cool and quiet manner.

Wilmington has not been visited with such awful destruction of property by fire for many years, and we sincerely hope that many more years will elapse before we are so terribly scourged again.

The losses sustained, as far as we could ascertain, are as follows:

S. R. Bunting, total loss about \$7,000; insured for \$4,000. W. S. Anderson, total loss about \$7,000; insurance on house \$2,500; insurance on furniture \$500. John J. Conoley, loss about \$5,000; insured for \$2,000. A. Martin, two houses), loss about \$16,000 or \$18,000; insured for \$11,500. Mrs. M. J. Langdon, loss about \$8,000; insured for \$4,000. W. H. Northrop, (occupant of one of Mr. Martin's houses), loss in furniture, &c., about \$2,000. B. F. Mitchell, kitchen, out-houses and dwelling damaged, loss about \$3,000. Miles Costin, kitchen, carriage house, &c., total loss about \$2,000.

Great credit is due a number of seamen and marines, from the U. S. Gunboat *Chicopee*, who rendered very efficient service.—*Daily Journal*, 27th inst.

ANOTHER FIRE.—During the progress of the great conflagration, mentioned in another article, a house situated in what is known as "Allen's Row," on Dry Pond, was also discovered to be on fire, which was caused by a spark from the fire on Market Street. An engine soon arrived on the spot, and succeeding in saving one house out of the four situated on the Row. This house was occupied by a Mr. Daniel Bender, and was partially burnt. Loss estimated at \$200. The houses of Messrs. Jas. Allen, Elijah Hewitt and N. Wiley, were entirely consumed. The loss of each is estimated at about \$700. No insurance.

DAILY JOURNAL, 27th inst.

At the FIRE on DRY POND.—We learn that during the progress of the fire on Dry Pond, arrows occurred between several negroes of a colored Fire Company, and several white men: also firemen, of a different Company, in which one negro was shot through the fleshly part of the arm, and another negro severely bruised on the head. It is deeply to be regretted that such collisions should occur between the firemen, and we are sorry to see that such was the case on this day, when the safety of the property of our citizens depended on their exertions. We do not say who is to blame, that is to be inquired into.

The row might have grown into a serious disturbance had it not been for the firmness and decision of the Mayor, and the Marshal, who exercised their authority, and with the aid of their subordinates, soon succeeded in restoring peace and order.—*Daily Journal*.

The Connecticut Elections.

The pending elections in the State of Connecticut, is the engrossing subject in the political circles North, and we are surprised at the seeming indifference and apathy with which our people view a contest, the beginning of the end of a conflict, the result of which, is so pregnant with peril or woe for these Southern States.

The democratic and conservative candidate for Governor is Mr. English, and Gen. Hawley, formerly the military commander of this District, is the radical candidate for the same position. Mr. English is represented as a national man, of great ability and integrity, and indorsing fully and without reserve the President's policy, and his election would be regarded as a triumph of conservatism, and consequently a reproof of the radical and disunion Congress.

Ex-General Hawley, it is useless for us to speak. Probably no government official, who has ever been in command South, rendered himself so objectionable to Southern people, by his extreme radical views, and his utter disregard of the feelings and condition of the white population under his authority. If such men do succeed in the coming State and Federal elections, in getting the control of the government, we have truly much to dread.

But what is of most importance to us, is the success of the conservative party in the Legislative elections, as the successor of Senator Dix is to be chosen by that body. Much bitterness of feeling, on the part of the Radicals, has been shown towards this gentleman, on account of the national cause he has pursued in Congress.

For good, hard, practical common sense command us to the "Old North State" forever. If it is true that when Rip Van Winkle emerged from New York after his celebrated nap in the Kaatskill Mountains, he again fell asleep in North Carolina he certainly waked up during the late civil war, and has been ailing for lost time ever since.

Since the termination of the war, the Legislature and the people of that State have exhibited most excellent judgment. Their Legislature adjourned a few days ago, and a brief notice of the principal laws passed by that body, will show how much more fortunate than Virginia was our neighbor in the character of her legislators.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was adopted, but with the wise State rights qualification, "that it did not enlarge the powers of Congress to legislate in behalf of the freedmen within the limits of the State."

The usury law was amended, and now allows persons loaning money to charge eight per cent. interest in case of regular trade.

An act was also passed, which undoubtedly cumplicates the regarding by the State, of large sums of property which have fallen into the clutches of greedy Treasury agents, those unscrupulous harpies who seem to have no friends nor neighbor.

The Legislature of North Carolina was permitted to pass a "fugitive act," which *makes no distinction on account of color*. It makes it the duty of any justice of the peace, upon proof of any person who is able to labor, and has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to some honest occupation for the support of himself and family, if he has one, or be found spending his time in dissipation, or gaming, or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to get support by any undue or unlawful means, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender, to be brought before some justice of the peace, and if found to be a vagrant, to recognize him with good security for his appearance at the term of the court next succeeding, and upon failure to give bond, to be imprisoned until court; provided he may at the court give bond and security for good behavior and industrious deportment for one year, and be discharged; but if he fail to give bond and pay cost, he shall be prosecuted, and upon conviction, the court may fine or imprison him, or both, or sentence him to the workhouse for such time as the court may think fit.

The Legislature did not forget the poor Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, but made provision for their support in cases of disability from loss of limbs, and for the purchase of artificial legs and arms. The preamble of the resolution making the appropriation for this purpose, as it was originally introduced, recited that "whereas our brave soldiers enlisted to fight in the cause of the State, and that they were patriots, &c." A resolution on this subject was then passed, authorizing the authorities of each county in the State to levy taxes for the support of disabled soldiers in their respective counties. God bless the old "North State" for this noble, bold and timely act.

We earnestly hope that Connecticut will, on the first Monday in April, begin the great work of conservatism and brotherly conciliation, that will end only with the rehabilitation of the Southern States, the entire restoration of the Union, and the beginning of the political millennium to our now disintegrated and divided country.

THE CHOLERA AT KEY WEST.—The *Chicago Republican* makes the following extract from a private letter from an officer in the army, dated New Orleans, March 13th.

Official news that the cholera has broken out at Key West has reached us. Assistant Surgeon Taylor, of the U. S. Army, is established below New Orleans, with a strict quarantine established.

Both the above, and upon which he based his report? or are they the biased and prejudiced statements of men, who never in the service themselves, cannot appreciate the chivalric and honorable character of the Southern people, which Gen. Grant and his armies learned and honored, upon an hundred battle fields, and in whose manly breasts the sufferings of our people, find a responsive echo.

ACCIDENTS.—We learn that Capt. Frank Waddell, a brother of the commander of the Confederate steamer *Shenandoah*, and who is at present in the employ of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, met with a serious accident at the Depot, on Saturday last. At the time he was injured, he was attending to the shipment of some articles of freight; and, by some means or other, he was caught between the platform of the ware-house and the car, and very badly crushed. We regret to learn that the injury sustained, is internal. It is thought by some that he will soon recover, although the injuries he has received are very serious.

We learn, from carefully prepared articles for English and American medical journals, that a rigidly enforced quarantine will stop the spread of cholera, as has been shown in Europe, not only

so far as large districts of country are concerned, but also to small and populous cities in infected localities.

Our own people, after the terrible experience with the yellow fever, which fills our city with mourning, can hardly require a warning of their duties in this matter. Our municipal authorities are actively engaged in cleaning our streets and public places, and attending to the cleansing of private lots, and we hope that the most rigid quarantine of our port, and the careful attention of our city police force will be given during the entire season to the prevention of the spread of the threatened epidemic, and thus, under the Providence of God, our grief-stricken community, may be saved from a visitation of the death-bearing plague.

We make room for the following extract from a business letter received at this Office, on yesterday. We trust that our merchants and business men generally, will take heed to the "hints" thrown out by the writer. Advertise—yes, advertise liberally, in the columns of the Journal—and let our friends in the interior of the State know what you are doing. We agree with the writer, when he says that "we must build up our own State, by having a *common centre of trade* in it," and that "there must be more social intercourse, which will be brought about by commercial intercourse." The letter is dated as follows:

"NEAR MOUNT AIRY, SAVANNAH, March 19, 1866.

MESSES. ENGLISH & PRICE:

"Should money become more abundant, it will not be

difficult to extend the circulation of the Journal in this section.

The plan for consolidating the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroads has failed, but it should prove a warning to you. The consumption of the scheme can easily be prevented.

Give us a market for our products; sell our goods as cheaply as they can be bought elsewhere; in a word make it to the interest of the people of Western North Carolina to trade with Wilmington and you need have no fears of "consolidation." Since the close of the war the channels of trade have not been fully opened. Recollect that heretofore we have had a Northern tendency. Shall it be again?

Let some of your business men set forth the advantages and facilities of Wilmington, through the columns of the *Journal*; let your merchants come among us and know us, and let all unite in building up a city worthy of the good old North State.

In the past the people of North Carolina have shown a most lamentable indifference to their interests. Every true son must regret this, and as we are entering upon a new era, an effort should be made to remedy the errors that are so palpable to all. The people of our State, I trust, are not destitute of State pride, that together with energy and enterprise, on the part of your business men, will make all the difference.

Respectfully,

DAILY JOURNAL, 25th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

While we disapprove of the partisanship which controlled the late Legislature of the State in all elections, and will at the proper time expose certain members, who misrepresented their constituents in this matter; and while we regret that this bitter party feeling extended so far as to deprive the State of such able and conscientious judicial officers as Manly, Osborne, Heath, French and Howard, divested of their offices because they took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and places filled generally by men who not only subscribed to this oath themselves, but as members of the Legislature, themselves, as well as officers of the State.

We hope and believe, with the aid of a Divine Providence, that the brave helmsman will yet pilot his vessel safely through the dangers that threaten to anchor in the haven of safety and prosperity.

The Pickett Murder Case.

We publish the order of Gen. Ruger, approving the acquittal of the negroes tried for the murder of Thomas S. Pickett, of this county. The prisoners have been discharged from arrest and returned to their command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. CAROLINA, Raleigh, North Carolina, March 16th, 1866.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL,

ORDERS NO. 40.

"I, before a General Court Martial which convened at Wilmington, North Carolina, February 15th, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 9, dated Headquarters Department of N. Carolina, 1866, and of which Major J. C. Mann, A. Q. M., U. S. volunteers, is President, arraigned and tried:

Corporal George Josey, Musician Washington Flood, and Privates Jerry Pruden and Edward Newson, all of Company B, 37th United States Colored Troops, as follows:

CHARGE.—"Murder."

Specification.—That Corporal George Josey, Musician Washington Flood, and Privates Jerry Pruden and Edward Newson, all of Company B, 37th United States Colored Troops, as follows:

"On Saturday, 18th January, 1866, John W. H. Beale, a negro, about 20 years of age, and of a rascally character, was shot through the fleshly part of the arm, and another negro severely bruised on the head. They then began an indiscriminate firing, and many negroes were shot, and some were killed. One negro, named Thomas S. Pickett, was shot at near Fort Fisher, New Hanover County, State of North Carolina."

To which charge and specification the prisoners pleaded, "Not guilty."

